ARE CLUBS TRUMPS?

The Recent Police Outrages Reviewed.

MURDER AND BRUTALITY HISTIFIED.

Commissioners Gardner and Durvee on the Police Force.

"WE WANT NO GENTLEMEN"

The present extraordinary demoralization and indiscipline of our police have excited the ire of an indignant public. As matters at present stand that public is unfortunately left without means of redress, and its only consolation is the thought that the tenure of office by official bullies is fortunately not eternal. Within the past year the po-lice force—the department above all others which should be the guardian of our property and liberties-has been disgraced by more outrages than at any time during its history. And this tendency to demoralization derives its existence directly from the manner in which the officials have taemselves cted, regardless of the dictates of honesty, prudence or justice. That this has been carried to an extraordinary degree is so patent to those who have followed the history of the department that it needs no proof. Police Commissioners ostracized from political assemblies for openly conniving at election frauds, the penalty of which is State Prison, and using their subordinates to carry out

to drive electors away from the polls. Accusations of fraud and mismanagement grave enough to have necessitated the appointment of a legislative committee to investigate them. Secret meetings held and extraordinary measures adopted by a portion of the Board of Police to the detriment of two Commissioners who were in a hopeless minority. Charges against detectives of stealing from the persons of condemned ielons, and of which ample proof was at hand, whitewashed and dismissed by these same Commissioners. Anonymous letters, written and said to be traced to one of the Commissioners, but the charges in which letters have never been investigated. Rowdles and ruffians appointed to positions without any reference to character or ability, but simply to political opinion. Daily clubbings and beatings and even otings by police officers of respectable and inoffensive citizens. Police captains appearing before an important official department and grossly insulting the members thereof. And over all this an attempt to throw A MANTLE OF JUSTIFICATION,

too transparent not to be pierced, but consistent enough to show the firm determination of all coned to shield the guilty and blacken the innocent. And when to all this is added the accusation of captains of police being in open protection of houses of ill lame and gambling dens, from which they are alleged to be in regular receipt of salaries, it is clear that the whole deparan ent cannot go much lower in degradation and shame. It is herefore easy to account for the total demoralization of the general force, for the lowly only make themselves faithful copies of their superiors. The captains only take their cue from the Commissioners, and the captains in turn transmit their characteristics, which they have learned from higher sources, to their men. Thus, from top to bottom, the entire organization has become so rot-

Bad, however, as the general tone of the police force has been for some time past, the actions which have illustrated some of its members during the past lew months have been beyond all bearing. To the other faults which have characterized the management of the force comes that of irresponsibility. The small satisfaction which was once obtainable at the hands of Commissioners has given way to a system of whitewashing the police in such a manner that a citizen who complains of an outrage generally only gets his trouble for his THE MATTER DIES OUT.

ten that only time and careful training can bring

It up to the standard it once attained to.

This is easily accounted for by the fact that the men on the police are in each case the appointees and favorite standard bearers of some one of the Commissioners, who are loath to do away with their men unless the outrage is so flagrant and has such

and cases have been known where men, after being condemned perforce, have been put into snug breeds an irresponsibility and total disregard of circumstances in the police officer. In any case he is to be snielded and protected; therefore, what

rights has a citizen that a policeman is bound to respect? Apparently none.

To some extent, then, this accounts for the late

complete disregard of human life, liberty and happiness which has made the police so unpleasantly notorious; but the fault may also be found in the placing of revolvers and clubs in the hands of men who are instructed by no discipline how to where they please. In the hands of some people weapons of this kind are always dangerous; but when these are further made to feet their importance by the possession of official position the outrages which may be committed under the

cover of law are innumerable.

THE MURDER OF M'NAMARA

by the Detective Leady is yet iresh in the mind of the public. How the horde of detectives rushed posed to live, and, after beating on several doors for which there was no warrant of law or order, this particular detective. Leahy, because the poor wretch would nt open quick enough the door of a room which, after all, was his own, drew forth a revolver and shot him dead. And the wonderful callousness of the authorities was never better illustrated than in the fact of their taking bail for the appearance of the murderer when wanted. He was actually allowed to walk the streets for days after the murder, and bobody thought of troubling him until the public press made such a hue and cry that they were obliged to rearrest the murderer in sheer desperation. And now, while the poor victim is rotting in his grave and his family are suffering the pangs of want, every influence is being brought to bear to improve the position of Leahy and get him acquitted on the trial. It is publicly boasted by persons in suthority in the Folice bepartment that it will be "all right" with him. Why all this should be it would be hard to divine. Why such a crime as this, committed in a fit of utter defance of all ruies of iaw, sould be jailated, when it will be known that this same man Leahy only a lew months before shot some insignificant prisoner in Greene street for the great crime of attempting to escape. Such incidents show this particular detective. Leahy, because the poor to escape. Such incidents show THE DESPERATE CHARACTER

THE DESPERATE CHARACTER
of the guthorities who have our lives and property
in their care. For just as devoid of all idea of justuce are they in shielding irlends as they are revengeful in persecuting enemies. Wore be to him
who incurs the displeasure, not merely of a combusisioner or a captain, but of a mere patroman.
The sudden clubbing, the trumped up charge, the
night in the station house remain like a terrorism
seven over the nead of the most inohensive cutzen,
and with no prospect of any redress at Headquarters.

even over the nead of the most momensive cuizon, and with no prospect of any redress at Headquarters.

Indeed, one of the most amusing scenes it is possible to conceive of, and much better than any play, is the farce of the police trais. To waten the utterly contemptuous manner in which Mr. Commissioner Gardner dismisses complaints made by citizens against policemen certainly make the Star Chamber trais of iamous memory pale to insignificance for the utter disregard of anything approaching common sense or justice which characterizes them. It would be almost MPOSSIBLE TO NAME

all the police outrages which have taken place within a short time. The assault of the two drunken officers, Fitzpatrick and Tholey, upon an inoficusive man in his own residence in the Nineteenth ward, is one of the most remarkable. Here it appears that the here officers, not inding any ready victims on the sidewalk and feeling a desire to use the club a little after their librations, went into a private house, and, because the occupant ordered them out, clubbed him in such a manner that his hie was despaired of at one time. But the most instructive portion of this case, showing how utterly subservient the people in the pay of the Police Commission are to their masters, came out at the examination. Several respectable doctors, among them Dr. Satterice, swore to having visited the patient. He was suffering litensely from the beating inflicted upon him, both internally and on the head, and was so weak from loss of blood as not to be able to moye. The doctors would not say that he was out of danger. In opposition to

THE RESERVE THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON

this testimony, given by medical mem of well known respectability, a police captain and a police surgeon came in and swore that the man had not been hurt to any appreciable extent and that he was perfectly able to move about and be in court. They intimated also that he only got what he deserved. This inustrates completely the difference between the manner in which the general public and the manner in which the general public and the manner in which the police look at these things. In the meantime the two brutal officers have been suspended,
NOT EVEN DISMISSED THE FORCE,
as is the case with the murderer Leahy, who is still a detective officer, merely suspended. In the case of the insolent Williams, taptain of the Eighth precinct police, who so grossly insulted the members of the Board of Education a day or so since, it was evident that some power stood at his back, which protected him in acting as he did. The outrage was so great that an indignant public has taken the matter up, and the result is we are likely to hear more about Williams than is precisely pleasant to that gen temma's delicate feethers.

With the object of learning how this whole subject was looked at by the occupants of the white marble building in Mulberry street, and by what ingenuous sophistry the autocrats of the police force succeeded in excusing their own conduct and that of their men, a Heralin reporter called upor Superintendent Matsell yesterialy alternoon. That sapient genieman was out in the country somewhere, no doubt overburdened by the task of seeking good reasons for the wonderful actions of his men larely. The reporter, however, geing up stairs, was introduced to Commissioner Gardiner, President of the Board of Police, by Mr. Joseph Strauss, private seef tary to Mr. oliver Charlock, who was absent also. In the room with Mr. Gardiner were several entlemen, among them Mr. Murray, Folice Justice. The purpose of the reporter was to have a private conversation, but

wersation, but

MR. GARDNER SPOKE
in such a loud tone of voice during the interview
which followed that not only did those present
hear his remarkable arguments, but also a crowd
of people who were attracted by the all-rervading hear his remai kable arguments, but also a crowd of people who were attracted by the als- ervading noisy echo of his stentorian voice. The conversation ran, as near as can be given, as follows:—
REFORTER—I have called, Mr. Gadner, in relation to the late cases of clubbing by the police, as it is reported that your Board has decaded to issue some new orders relating to the use of the outon by the police.

GREANER—Nothing of the kind is contemplated, I assure you. I am not surprised at the use pot cemen are making of their clubs, and, indeed, I am, II anything, surprised that taey don't use them more.

if anything, surprised that they don't use them more.

REPORTER—But the late cases of clubbing, where two men went into a man's house to club him, you don't justily, do you?

GARDNER—There is a great deal of nonsense printed about that case. The man who was canbect so terriby is as well as you or I, and all that nonsense about an examination has been put up by that man Kessier for some reason test known to himself. I don't justily the two policemen, mind. They have been suspended and will be dismissed. But what I mean is that there is a great deal of sickly sentimentality about the clubbing by policemen. Why, down in the Fourth ward

A POLICEMAN'S LIFE

men. Why, down in the Fourth ward

A POLICEMAN'S LIFE
is not safe unless he carries his club elevated, ready
to strike at the first opportunity. This constant
clamor against the police by the papers does more
to demoralize the police than anything else. We
do all we can to get good men. Each case for appointment is recommended by five citizens, one of
whom is obliged to swear as to the good character
of the ambient for five years or two silv. The man whom is colleged to swear as to the good character of the applicant for five years previously. The man then goes before the Chief Clerk and is examined. The papers are then sent to the Captain of the precinct where the applicant resides, and inquiries are insututed among his neighbors as to his general conduct and worth. After this the papers come back to the Board, and, according as we find them, we appoint the man or reject. Besides all this he must undergo a rigid examination before the doctors, who merely look to his physical achity to be on the polica. Could we do an, thing more to get good men?

REPORTER—Is it not extraordinary, then, how so many moral and physical saints as these men

to be on the police. Could we do an, thing more to get good men?

REPORTER—Is it not extraordinary, then, how so many moral and physical saints as these men must be become such demons after appointment?

GARDRER—What can you expect out of a force of 2,000 men. Somebody must turn out bad.

KEPORTER—But, then, do you consider it safe to entrust such pe, ple with revolvers and clubs indiscriminately? some of them are certainly known as oesperate men, but they are allowed to carry with them that which may cause the death of innocent citizens at any moment.

GARDRER—Alt that sort of argument is very good on paper, but it won't work in practice. You can't expect policemen to be angels. Now, the other day a citizen brought a complaint against a policeman. It appears he was

WALKING HOUND A CORNER
and stepped upon the policeman's foot. The policeman kicked him. You would be very apt, wouldn't you, to hit a man in the nose who trod on your favorite corn? I diamissed the case.

The reporter, while thinking inwardly that hitting a man on the nose because he happened to tread madventently on one's foot was rather hasty practice, did not stop to argue this point and went on to speak on the subject matter.

REPORTER—As a general rule, then, you believe clubbing to be salutary, Mr. Gardner?

GARDNER—In very many cases, yes. You can't expect much wistom from a p-liceman, and we won't always stop to argue to a question of law, There are many brutes among poincomen and we want men who are

BRUTES ON THE FORCE.

It is the man who are

BRUTES ON THE FORCE.

It is the man who are

BRUTES ON THE FORCE.

It is the man who are

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BRUTES ON THE FORCE.

It is the man who are

GARDNER—It was a mistake in the case of Leanly.

GARDNER—It don't want to argue that case or defend teanly; but there is a great deal to be said

Case of Leany.

Gardner—I don't want to argue that case of detend Leahy; but there is a great deat to be said for him. He considered he was doing his duty, and oy going into that house and looking for that notorious crueinal Dutch Harmon, who was known to have lived there, he was doing it.

Repearer—I was not aware that policemen had a right to go into private houses and break in people's doors.

people's doors.
GARDNEE-The end justifies the means in many

GARDNER—Ine end justines the means in many cases.

REPORTER—In this case the end was murder.
GARDNER—Yes, but that man opposed their going into his room. They had seen some one rush up stairs; they were confident Dutca Harmon was in the room. But the true facts of the case will come out on the trial. I do not wish to say anything before that time.

REPORTER—What do you think of the conduct of Captain Williams before the Board of Education?
GARDNER—Do you suppose our captains have got time to keep running about at the beck and call of every board in the city.

REPORTER—But this Board asked you courteously to allow Williams to appear before it and give information that would help them in their object.

GARDNER—I know all about toat, and Williams came to me and I told him to go and give the information they wanted.

came to me and I told him to go and give the information they wanted.

REPORTER—And Williams refused in a most insuling manner to do so?

GARAREE—Why should Captain Williams be obliged to give up his list of the nouses of ill-fame in his precinct. It belongs to the private archives of this department, and is not at the call of any self-constituted Board.

REPORTER—The Board of Education is not a self constituted Board, but one equal in importance to this. Its members met for a specific object—that of clearing out the houses of ill fame in the neighborhood of their schools. In such an object Captain Williams, it would seem, should work hand in hand with them. But no, he refused the very paper they want, and in a manner which was grossly insulting.

GARDNER—Captain Williams is a good officer. He HASN'T GOT THE AIRS AND GRACES of a woman, but goes straight to the point, without any palavering. He was was rouga, perhaps, but I can't blame him for it. I told him not to give his

ist up.

KEPORTER—Then he might as well have stayed away; for he knew that it was only his list one Board wanted, and to attend for the mere purpose of insulting the Commissioners was hardly worth while.

GARDNER—These people don't understand their dusiness. It they go to the Grand Jury and request it to get the list from the District Attorney or from Captain Williams (for the Grand Jury is our master) and then indict on it they would be going the right way to work. But this slow-coach system of investigation is all nonsense.

tem o investigation is all nonsense, temosimestation is all nonsense, KEPORTER—But the Board has a regular way of doing business, and only wants to make charges against certain houses which interfere with the GARDNER—I don't believe in letting them have a

GARDNER—I don't believe in letting them have a list of respectable men who own these houses, so as to indict. As for the occupants, there is another way of donig it. Any police justice will grant them a warrant, and we will pull the house. REPORTER—SO as to be occupied by the same crowd five days atter.

Police Justice Murray—I'll bet there would be nobody in it five days after I gave a warrant. REPORTER—I have known dozens of cases in which the women returned in one day. Police Justice Murray subsided.

GARDNER—No, no, Williams may be a little rough, but he uid what was right.

WHAT GENERAL DURYER SAYS.

The reporter subsequently interviewed General

The reporter subsequently interviewed General Duryee, the Police Commissioner, and asked about the cluobing by policemen. He said:

"The department has been disorganized for the past eight months—ever since they have not been drilled. I propose to drill them daily, as they should be. I will introduce many important reforms in the Board, now i've got a voice. I shall give the men new shields. This clubbing will soon stop."

Without precisely seeing what effect the intro-duction of new shields would have in stopping the club practice, the reporter asked him what he thought of the recent cases. The GENERAL—All hambug, sir; all humbug. That man is out and all right about the streets. REPORTER—But do you justify the conduct of the policemen?

GENERAL-Ah! that is another matter-The General—Ah! that is another matter—another matter.
Reporter—What do you think of Leahy's case?
The General—Well, you know it has two sides.
That man, Harmon, is a desperate villain, sir—a desperate villain—and Leahy supposed it was he that was pushing against the door. He really supposed it was him.
Reporter—But does a supposition of this kind justily murder?
The General—No, no; not precisely. I don't mean to say that.
The grand secret, sir, is in drilling. That's what.
I'm here for, and I'm going to do it. This department is all wrong. Just think of it, out of 2,200

men precisely 300 are at this moment off duty. I mean to oring them down from Morrisania to drill them, in a few days. I made a speech to the men this morning and told them what I wanted.

At this moment the reporter rose and left.

FOLICE CAPTAINS AND GAWRING HOUSES.
The reporter, subsequently, saw an official in the Police Department, who stated that he knew of a case in which a man had been kept on post every night from six o'clock P. M. to six o'clock A. M., because he knew something about banco games in the precinct and the Coptain was airaid he might interiere in his little "Take" from these houses.

THE TESTIMONY OF A CITIZEN.

A gentleman connected with one of our largest wholesaic dry goods houses stated to a reporter yes'erday that he has had occasion to investigate the panel house system in this city, and that he has found such houses so only exist permanently to any great extent in three precincts—the Eighth, the Fourteenth and the Twenty-ninth; and he states, in andulon, that he has obtained indisputable proof that Captains Williams. Chinchy and McCullagh allow these infamous resorts to exist because they receive a regular saiary from each of them. He states, also, that because Captain Irving, of these places, in the Eighth and Fourteenth recincts, he incurred the enmity of the two captains, the gentleman states, on a saiary of \$2,000 per year, and a short time since he bought a brown stone house in Twenty-eighth street, which cost \$40,000.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Programme of Services-Passion Sunday, March 22.

"Climax" on Practical and Theoretical Philanthropy.

The Rev. C. C. Goss to-day begins a series of Sunday afternoon lectures on the "Practical Aspects of Caristianity" in the church in Twenty-eighth

The Rev. M. Cohen Stuart, D. D., delegate to the Evangelical Alliance, will preach a farewell sermon in the Holland language in the Reformed church in Lafayette place and Fourth street. "The Life and Times of St. Patrick" is the prolific theme for meditation in the Floating church,

foot of Pike street, this afternoon. "The Ministers' Temperance Resolutions" will receive the attention of Rev. Mr. Boole this

"Heather Bell" Lodge of Good Templars will be addressed by Rev. J. S. Kennard in the Pilgrim Baptist church this A. M.

Dr. Kendrick, the former pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, will occupy its pulpit to-day at both services.

A solemn Pontifical mass of requiem will be celebrated by the Most Reverend Archbishop for the repose of His Eminence, the late Cardinal Barnabo, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Tuesday, 24th inst., at ten o'clock. The reverend clergy are invited to attend.

A service of song, together with an address by Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., may be expected in the Yorkville Young Men's Christian Association Hall Revs. J. W. Barnhart and W. H. Millburn will oc-

cupy the pulpit of Forsyth screet Methodist Episcopal caurch. The former will preaca in the evening on "Temperance." Rev. D. H. Miller, D. D., preaches in Plymouth Baptist church to day at the usual hours.

Rev. J. F. McClelland will preach in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church to-day at both services. Rev. S. M. Hamilton will occupy the pulpit of the

Scotch Presbyterian church morning and evening. Rev. John E. Cookman will minister to the Free Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal church to-day at the usual hours. "Drunkards and Drunkard Makers," this even-

ing in Bethany Chapel, by Rev. R. S. Underwood, Rev. J. M. Puilman will instruct the Fifth Universalist Society this morning in Plimpton Building, Stuyvesant street.

Dr. Fulton, of Brooklyn, will talk about Charles Sumner in the morning and about Christ in the

Rev. W. H. Pendleton will preach in the Fiftythird street Saptist church morning and evening. Rev. S. W. Crittenden will preacn in Harvard Rooms this morning. Free services are neld here also on Thursday evening.

Two Revs. Pullman-R. H. and J. M.--will

preach in the Church of Our Saviour to-day.

Dr. Ludlow wi'l give the result of some of his studies from the Book of Daniel in the Reformed Dutch church, Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, this evening.
"The Antichrist" is the theme to be discussed in

the Catholic Apostolic church this evening.
Rev. W. P. Corbitt will preach in the morning. nue Methodist Episconal church Brooklyn

Rev. W. C. Dawson will preach, at the hours, in the Church of the Disciples of Christ. "Loyalty to Truth" is the lesson that Rev. E. C. this morning in the Bleecker street Universalist

Rev. P. L. Davies will preach in the Berean Baptist church this morning and evening. Dr. A. C. Osborne will preach morning and even-

ing in the South Baptist church. Baptism in the A. A. Wheelock will address the Spiritualists in

Robinson Hail morning and evening. Ex-Raboi E. H. Schumoritz will lecture to Israel-

ites this afternoon in the school room of the Church of the Holy Innocents on "The Types of Christ." A Russian quariet will sing the litany in the Greek chanel this morning. On Thursday and Saturday in Holy Week (one week later than our calendar) services will be held here in the forenoons

and on Good Friday in the evening.

A joint quarterly meeting of the council and parochial committees of the Catholic Union will be held in Xavier College Hall, West Sixteenth street, to-morrow evening.

A Union Temperance prayer meeting will be held

in the Church of the Strangers this afternoon, at which short addresses will be delivered, and the Carolina colored singers will sing.

will be given in Cooper Union Hall by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Jr., this evening. The Doctor will preach norning and afternoon in his own Church of the

Rev. Mr. Hepworth will show how "By Faith the Walls of Jericao Feli" this morning, in the Church of the Disciples. Evening, lecture to young men-"Bad Habits, and How to Get Rid of Them.

At the opening services this morning in All Souls' Episcopal church, corner of Clinton and Lafavette avenues, Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Porteous will preach on "Christ the Wonderful, the Counsellor, he Mighty God." The Doctor will preach in Dr. Budington's church at four P. M. In All Souls' church, New York, Rev. George C.

Phayer, of Boston, preaches morning and evening. The services in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin to-day at half-past ten A. M. (high celebration) and four P. M. (vespers) will be full choral.

The First Reformed Episcopal flock will worship

at a quarter before eleven A. M. and at a quarter before eight in the evening, in Lyric Hall, Bishop Cummins preaching.
"The Little Foxes" is Rev. Mr. Pycott's evening

subject at St. John's church, Brooklyn, Morning service begins at half-past ten. The morning and evening services in the Church of the Resurrection will be conducted by Rev. Dr.

Rev. Mr. Newton preaches at half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M. in Anthon Memorial "Mercy to the Poor" is to be advocated by Rev. Dr. Rylance this evening, in St. Mark's. Rev. Dr.

Samuel Osgood preaches in this church in the The Passion Sunday services in St. Ignatius' church, Rev. Dr. Ewer officiating, will begin at seven, nine and half-past ten A. M. and half-past seven P. M.
Rev. Dr. Mentgomery will this evening address

the Wainwright Memorial church congregation. In the Church of the Messiah Rev. W. R. G. The Spiritualists of New York will confer at Ger-

mania Hail this afternoon, at two o'clock.

The anniversary meeting of the Young Peoples'

Christian Association of the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian church, this evening, will be

There will be services at the usual hours, morning, atternoon and evening, in De Garmo Hall, the first including a "scientific" discourse by S. P. Andrews.

The Thursday evening prajer and experience meetings are continued at Benjamin Albro's.

Church Dedication-St. Joseph's, Tre-

mont.
The new church of St. Joseph, Tremont, N. Y., will be dedicated to-day by the Right Rev. Bishop Corrigan, of Newark, N. J. This handsome temple of worship is of the pure Gothic style of architecture, built of brick with white stone facings. The windows are of stained glass, with scriptural and ecclesiastical designs painted in the mediaval style of monastic decorations. The corner stone was laid last summer, and since then the Rev. Father Stumpe, the indefault gable pastor of Meirose, has been untiring in his exertions to complete this church in honor of St. Joseph, the loster-father of Christ. The ceroanoles to-day will be on a scale of unusual magnificence. Many priests from the city and neighborhood will be present. A choir of first class singers will give Mozart's ce-ebrated No. 12, with organ and orchestral accompaniment. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Nicholas Sorg, of Buffalo, N. Y.

The ceremony will begin at eleven o'clock A. M., in order to enable New Yorkers to leave by the nine o'clock A. M. train from the Forty-second street depot and join with the people of Tremont in the dedication services of this new and handsome Catholic church. mediaval style of monastic decorations. The cor-

The Problem of Poverty from a Practical and Theoretical Standpoint.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I have been looking over some of the charities of New York during the past week, and feel like chatting a bit on that subject. This whole problem of poverty and its relief is the knottiest part of political economy. It is a great deal easier to get safely through the eye of a needle than to find a path through the enigma of the poverty of a great city. Numberless plans have been devised their object being to make workingmen save a portion of their wages for the rainy day which is sure to come, but, so far, both philanthropists and philosophers have had their labor for their pains. Some of these plans have been practical, and have resulted in a large amount of good; others have been farciful and imaginative, and could no more be put into practice than could the Utopian dreams of a school-

boy, who expects to alter the whole destiny of the

world in turee months.

FANATICS. We have fanatics in philanthropy as well as in politics. They are a peculiar race, and can be easily detected in a crowd of men of common sense. I have seen a great many of them. Their hair is generally parted in the middle and flows gracefully over the shoulders. The bump of ideality is as large as a rooin's egg, and makes the head look as though an incipient horn were just beginning to protrude on either side. The organs or perception hang over the eyes like the eaves of an old-fashioned house, while the reflective part of the brain slopes backward like a roof. They always have a patent notion, which, once adopted, will render the banking system stable, after the tariff, lower the taxes flity per cent, and, without taking a penny from the rich man, sweep poverty and crime from the face of the earth. It would be very pitiful if it were not so laughable to hear these men talk. But the trouble is they bore one to death. They come into your study when you are particularly busy, and begin to unfold a scheme which is to root up every evil in New York in twenty minutes. If you will only end them your church to talk in, get an audience to listen to them, take up a collection and go halves with them, they will astound you and your people by the revelation of a great secret, which they have been pondering over for years, and which will enable them to cure every social evil to which

"My dear sir, how is it that the world allows you to wear such poor clothes and boots down at the heel and out at the toe when you could make all mankind happy and contented in three months ?" "Ah! it's an ungrateful world we live in," he re-

the community is heir. I said to one of these pests

plied; "and true ment goes unrewarded, while shams and hypocrisies pile up weslth."
I advised him to get an honest hving, but to no purpose. He was born to evangelize the world, and could not tank of stooping to manual labor. And so he left me to carry his nonsense to a better market.

And so he left me to carry ms noisense to a better market.

Now, on the other hand, what an amount of really charitable work, and of the true kind, has been done in this city during the last winter. I wonder how many thousands have been led and clothed? This large-hearted sympathy towards the poor is twice blessed; it blesseth him that gives and him that takes. Soup houses all over the city report numbers in waiting actually fablious. Not only the churches, but private gentlemen also, have contributed in the most marked way to the general alleviation of suffering and want. Thousands, who are too proud to beg, have seen the starvation which stared them in the face gradually vanish before the presence of that true gradually vanish before the presence of that true philanthropy which does not take pride in caarity, but relieves the poor, because, according to the Master's religion, the poor are the wards of the

rich.
But I hear some surly philosopher, who guards his money bags orr carefully, saying, "why need people suffer and provident proposed and any which the people suffer and provident provident as tree, indeed, my friend; it very rarely happens that a bright, stirring, shrewf man goes to a soun house for his meals. The working classes are undoubtedly improvident. They get very large wages, more per year than the salaries of minimizers throughout the land will average, and they certainly would, if they had an atom of prudence, save money for just such times as this winter. But there are certain facts, inexorable lacts, in connection with different classes of people, which must not be ignored. One of these facts is that a very large proportion of the working classes never have saved anything, and never will. It is their nature to be improvident. They spend as they go, they live from hand to mouth, and they always will. I do not say that they are mcapable of education in this respect, but I do say that they are poor because they are improvident, and they are also improvident because they are poor. It is the nature of some people always to be behindand, and it seems mex. To impossible to teach them to be of the seems mex. To impossible to teach them to be of the seems mex. To impossible to teach them to be of the seems mex. To impossible to teach them to be of the seems mex. To impossible to teach them to be of the seems of the seems will be always strugging after the same result and never quite attaining it, for exactly what reason no man can tell, and these will live in well-to-do fashion on the side streets. And then a number, larger than these two together, will have no higher ambition than to get their wages regularly, to have steady work, and to shirk even that as much as possible, and these will live well when there is plenty and starve the rest of the time. Now, that division seems to be interested to be lucky at every move. No matter what way they turn the wheel puzzless to be lucky at every move. No matter what way they turn the wheel dollars come impated t

and have reason to trust you they will draw their checks before you are half through with your appeal. I really think that the business men of this city very generally feel, not simply a passive will-inguess, but an active desire, to help on every good movement. Connected with their own good fortune is a kind of personal obligation to give something for objects which are commendade. I have never yet failed to get what I wanted from the downtown men, and I believe they are, as a class, the most generous men in the world. It, on the other hand, your plan is at all chamerical, don't go into a New York counting house. The head of the firm can see through you at once, and you might as well try to suck water out of the sands of Sahara as to get money from him. Before your story is half told he becomes impatient, lights a fresh cigar, puffs the smoke in your lace and wishes you at the centre of the earth. Save your tongue for some one eise, for no amount of palayer will get a single dollar from him. If you are hot in a nurry he is, and he will plainly indicate, by language that no child could mistake, that the sooner you leave the better it will be for both parties.

QUINOTIC PLANS.

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QUINOTIC PLANS.

I confess to being greatly amused the other day by a plan developed in a little pamphlet, called "the Problem of Poverty," evidently written by a man in orad earnest. What he wanted to do was nothing less than to empty the overhowing bowl of the poorer classes into South Carolina. He proposed to get together 2,000 of these strugging folks, buy tickets for the migh lands of that doubly doomed State and then start a town. He said enthusiastically that \$100,000 would be all the money required to settle these 2,000 for life. After that he expected to repeat the experiment in ever varying succession until, through the splight of New York, the poor population had been drained into the lands of the Southern and Western States. At first sight of the plan you cry, Eurekal but, on second thoughts, you shake your head. It would be, perhaps, a sweel revenue on South Carolina for having been, during the last two generations, a disturber of the national peace, to dot her sandy plains and pine barrens with groups of 2,000 of the poor of New York city; but the chances are that such has poor people enough now, and would not thank any one for importations of that sort.

Poor Prople HAVE A RIGHT TO LIVE HERE.

Now, in the first place, the class that our ricend seeks to benefit feel that they have an inahenaoue right to live or to starve in a city of their own choosing. Everybody knows that a certain proportion of our overcrowded population would nive better, and perhaps become turnty, if they would establish themselves on little tarms anywhere, but they wont do it. The lascinations of a great city are such that many a man would rather starve in some out of the way alley here than have enough and to spare anywhere else. This is a stein fact which plains and him admit of the way alley here than have enough and to spare anywhere lese. This is a stein fact which plains and has family away from their dirty attic does not lessen our responsibility a wait that the poor are determined to take their chances in the city.

poor are determined to take tueir chances in the city.

SPECULATIVE PHILANTHROPY.

In the next piace, let us look at the finances of our iriend. For \$100,000 ne proposes to establish 2,000 people in a village. Well, the village is not made yet, and that is what the \$100,000 is for. Two thousand people would make about 400 families; therefore, a village of 400 houses must be built before the railroad tickets are bought. He estimates that the houses would cost \$600 apiece, and that unless my arithmetic is at fault) would aggregate \$240,000. This does not include the price of the township, nor the churches, schoolhouses, stores, town house, steam fire engines, nor the thousand etceteras which are absolutely necessary to begin the work. There are cattle, farming utensils, stock for the grocery and the notion stores, to be bought. Then there are the first year's taxes and 2,000 railroad tickets. Altogether, it struck me that a capital of something like a million would be little enough to insure success. Besides this, another fact is to be considered. Your population, in its entirety, is made up, not of thritty feliows who cound get a living anywhere, but of people who nave to be supported by charity, and who are no more fit to go into such a pioneer work than so many school-girls. THE CLERGY IMPRACTICABLE.

Altogether it strikes me that the congregation of phianthropists which gathered in Dr. Deems' church to listen to this poor apology of a dream must have been extremely edilled and amused. I

must have been extremely edilled and amused. I never thought the ciergy very practical, but a pian of that kind is beyond all credibility.

And so one device after another comes up and is laid aside. You cannot cart all the poor people of New York into South Carolina and dump them down on the exhausted soil of its pineries and get rid of the problem of poverty in that way. We shall always have a large population to feed whenever we are struck by a panic and whenever the winter is peculiarly severe, and the best thing to do is to create a Christian public opinion, which opens the plethoric purses of the rich to alleviate suffering. The last three months show what we can do, and we stand ready to do more next time.

CLIMAX.

The Congregational Council-The Great Gathering to Take Place Next Tues-day-Seventy-nine Churches to Send Delegates-Plymouth Church's Position.

Dr. Buddington's church, in Clinton avenue, Brooklyn. Seventy-nine churches have been invited to send delegates, lay and clerical, but severai of those first invited have refused to participate. Seventeen ministers not in the pastorateeditors, educators, &c .- will come as delegates at large. At least 125 persons will constitute the court. They come from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut and New York city and Connecticut and New York city and State; from New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri. The caurches in this city and vicinity that have sent delegates to the Council are the Broadway Taoernacle and the First church in Harlem; State street, Eim place and the New England churches, of Brooklyn, and the Lee avenue, Puritan, Pilgrim and Chinton avenue churches, of the same city. The Council will be the largest body of the kind and the most famous ever gathered in this section. Plymouth church has been invited to attend by its pastor and delegates, not as equals, but as accused and as witnesses against themselves. The Church and pastor have most emphastically declined to countenance the gathering or to attend under these circumstances. Their reply to the invitation has been published already. Dr. Edward Beecher has also published a very able analysis of the whole case and presented the Plymouth church understanding of the real point at issue queween it and the other churches that have called the Council. The latter insist that "looseness" and "arregularities" exist in Plymouth church, and that its pastor has not only sanctioned, but encouraged, three things. They, of course, cannot countenance such looseness and irregularity, and, having done all they could in the epistolary line to induce either the course or pastor of Plymouth to cry out peccars and to promise never more to sin after the same manner, they have now called the Council to tell them whether they shall longer consider Mr. Beecher and his brethren as brethren in Christ and members of the one true Congregational hold. They did not require advice when they began to write letters, but when they ceased to write they did. Had they asked counsel in the beginning they might not have needed it in the end.

Plymouth church, of course, denies the charges of looseness and irregularity. It missis that every Congregational church is a law unto itself, and to its own master it standeth or ialleth. It has followed its own Jersey, the State; from New District

statute, Mr. Thion had ceased to be a member three years ago at least—iong before any charges had been preferred against him. To try him ecclesiastically would, therefore, have been a farce; for, had the charges been investigated and he been acquitted, he could not have been thereby restored to membership—a relation that he had lost three years previous by law and four years previous by discipanary rules.

Feast of St. Joseph at Melrose.

At the Church of the Immaculate Conception. Metrose, Rev. Joseph Stumpe, pastor, the festival of St. Joseph was celebrated zith special religious exercises. A grand high mass was celebrated in exercises. A grand high mass was celebrated in the morning, at which the Philharmonic Society assisted, adding to the musical-excellencies of the occasion. In the evening a representation of a number of the societies of the congregation waited upon Rev. Father Stumpe, and made the anniversary of his birth, occurring on that day, the occasion of the presentation to him of a piano, gold watch and other articles expressive of their appreciation of his pastoral zeal. Several of the clergy were present, among whom were fathers Sauer, of Buffalo; Hidderman, of Alientown, Pa.; Albert, Hunthausen, Dr. Schrader and others.

THE THIRTY-POURTH STREET THEATRE CABUALTY.

Yesterday morning Coroner Elekhoff held an inquest in the case of James Cluncy, otherwise known as Sylvester, the daring and reckless young gymnast and trapeze performer, who was killed at the Thirty-fourth Street Theatre, on Thursday the Thirty-fourth Street Theatre, on Thursda evening, by falling and striking his head ngains one of the boxes while performing a daring les known as the "Leap for Life." The net usuall spread to catch the gymnasts, in case they should have not up at the time of the accident, an the evidence showed that had it been in position would have been of no use, as deceased jumpe outside of it. On the evidence presented a vedict of accidental death was rendered by the jury Ciuncy was a native of Massachusetts.

BALD MOUNTAIN.

A Herald Correspondent on the Quaking Mount.

A NIGHT OF SHAKING AND TERROR.

Scene at a Farm House During the Upheaving.

FOOT OF BALD MOUNTAIN, McDOWELL }

Last night there was a succession of terrific shocks on the sides of Bart Mountain, accompanied by a sharp thunder storm. Simultaneously with the thunder, quick and loud reports could be heard from the mountain sides. I stopped at the house of an old sarmer, who welcomed me and said that he would like to have a hundred in the house, as the mountain and scared aim nearly out of his life. During the night, when the rumbling was at its height he got up, and, assembling his family around him, held a family prayer meeting. The whole neighborhood was aroused in like manner. The shaking of the earth was quite percentible, and it was almost impossible to sleep. As yet no one has been able to give any definite account of the source of the convuision.

A HERALD CORRESPONDENT ON THE MOUNTAIN. I started up the mountain this morning at seven o'clock, and had ridden over three-quarters of a mue when a sudden shock occurred, which so terrifled my horse that he became unmanageable. He ran me against a tree, and unhorsing me, left me on the ground so much braised in the left side and leg that I was unable to remount. I have a guide who will go up with me if I am able, when

I shall be able to send full and definite information. INTENSE PEAR OF THE RUSTICS. After sixteen days of prayer meeting, during which time the people left their cattle and crops to take care of themselves, they seem now awaiting some terrible calamity, and in many instances

their anxiety is really distressing. Nearly 200 converts to religion are reported. GEOLOGISTS ON THE SPOT.

A party of students from Spartanburg, accompanied by a processor of geology, arrived at Rutheriord last evening, and will make a scientia examination.

Old Baldy Frightens Religion Into Over

Forty Sinners.
Our North Caroina exchanges confirm all that has been supplied by our special correspondents as to the commotion in Baid Mountain, North Caro-lina, and it is very evident that the people residing in the neighborhood of the threatened volcanic eruption are greatly alarmed. A correspondent of

eruption are greatly alarmed. A correspondent of the Asheville Pioneer writes:—

In relation to the phenomenon that is now territying the people in the neighborhood of the Baid Mountain candor forces me to atlant that I do not believe their lears altogether groundliess.

I was on the mountain on the night of the 1st inst. The noise seemed to be under the ground, in a small valley beneath what are called the Round and the Stone Mountains, though I could not exactly determine the locancy. Sometimes the shocks are very heavy, accompanied by a under similar to the detonations of arthery, and the earth is shaken for unless around. A very perceptiole movement is seen among the trees when the vorations take place, and the nouses are sunficiently jarred to arouse children from their mightly sumber, when they manness their iright by cries and screams.

The sound is more distinctly heard in the valley than any other piace. The people who live in the vicinity are very much alarmed and many of them are progress in the immediate neighborhood, and upwards of forty persons have professed religion and joined the Baptist church—the only denomination in this section. Frayer meetings prevail, in which all take an active part, from the worst sinners to the best and purest Christians. I attended one of these meetings and feet safe in sajing that it was the first religious assembly lever extend the salvation of the soul. If this noise is followed by no destructive eruption it will be a good thing for these people in a religious point of On Tuesday the Council which is called to define ested in the salvation of the soul. If this noise is followed by no destructive eruption it will be a good thing for these people in a religious point of view. These subterranean sounds are not con-stant, but are heard more or less distinctly every day. the standing and relation of Plymouth church to others in the Congregational fold will assemble in

day.

Land can be bought at triffing prices at this time on the Baid Mountain, but no one has an inclination to purchase.

As I did not visit the locality for the express purpose of writing an elaborate account of this interesting subject you must excuse this hasty and indefinite narration of what I wienessed.

Some of the State papers far removed from danger seem disposed to be lunny over the ner-vousness of "Old Baldy," and suggest that he is suffering from the effects of delirium tremens caused by the illicit whiskey stills located in him. The Raleigh News is one of these, and it thus announces the departure of its "local" with the

announces the departure of its "local" with the Herald correspondent:—

Our reporter was provided for a campaign. He had in his knapsack a fireproof suit of cootnes, boots, with spikes in them; a copy of "lunyan's Progress," a psaim book, a bottle of spirits of nitre, for cooling purposes, and a fine tooth comb. We think we can safely promise our readers a full description of the beautiful country turough which our reporter will pass, as well as a sciential exposition of the causes which induced the old Bald to get its back up.

Our forthcoming reports will be valuable contributions to the republic of letters generally, and to the science of geology pattendarly. But jest saide. We hope to be able, in a lew days, to give our readers the benefit of all the facts in regard to this matter that can be collected in that section. That the pleasure which the perusal of these reports will give to our patrons will amply repay us for the trouble and expense we undergo to lurnish them, we have no doubt.

CORONERS' CASES.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Coroner Eickhoff was yesterday notified to hold an inquest on the body of Michael Brennan, a child three and a half years of age, whose death was caused on Friday evening, in front of his parents' residence, No. 154 Forsyth street, by being run over by car No. 17 of the second Avenue Railroad Company, the horses attached to which were driven by Michael W. Connery, of No. 314 East Sixty-sixth street. It was stated that the horses were going at a slow rate of speed when deceased ran in iront of them, and, being knocked down, was crushed to death before the afrecould break up. The driver was arrested, but subsequently discharged by the Coroner, to appear at the investigation.

Suspicious Case-Possibly a Homicide, On Friday afternoon Coroner Woltman was informed that Edward Hughes, a man thirty-five years of age, had died in a shanty near the cor-ner of Tenth avenue and Fifty-fourth street, and ner of Tenth avenue and Fifty-fourth street, and on visiting the place Hughes was found sitting dead in his chair, with various cuts and bruises about his head and face. Upon making inquiries it was learned that the day previous deceased had been in a quarrel with a main named kyan, during which he was severely beaten; but whether the nijuries received caused death remains to be determined. The body was sent to the Morgue for post-mortem examination by Dr. Shine. Deceased, who is said to have been a man of intemperate habits, possibly may have died from the effects of ram.

habits, possing may afternoon information reached run.

Late yesterday afternoon information reached the Coroner's office that the Twenty-second precinct police had arrested a man named Cain on suspicion of being the one who beat deceased. Cain will be detained for the present or until such time as may be required to establish his guilt or nnocence.

The remains of a child, whose age and sex could not be ascertained, was found in the House of Refuge dock, Randall's Island, by Captain Grace, of the ferry boat at that point, and, being brought across the river, was sent to the Morgue. Coroner Electroff was notified.

A Fatal Mistake.

The Coroner was notified yesterday to hold an The Coroner was notified yesterday to hold au inquest over the body of Miss Julia Knight, who died, after a brief iliness, at No. 381 Warren street, Brooklyn, where she was on a visit. Deceased was a school teacher, of Yonkers, and was stopping for a couple of days with some friends. On Friday evening she was taken ill suddenly, and died at an early hour yesterday morning. She is said to have been subject to some nervous affection and was in the habit of taking laudanum. It is believed that she swallowed an over dose of that opiate. Deceased was about thirty years old.